Notebook, PN-Undated.5

This pocket notebook was used by Edison in the late 1880s or early 1890s for notes regarding phonographs and cylinder recordings, ore milling, the electromotograph, and chemical experiments. The pages are unnumbered. Approximately 30 pages have been used.

Try the Hydride of Copper
in $\frac{1}{4}$ in dia asbestos porous
pot. with Copper wire
(general) to Connect it.
and Oxide Copper in a spoon
use solution Hypophosphorous acid
also an alkali -

Phosphate Zirconium
gummy translucent mass
remaining so when dry.
Insol H_2O —
See if there is a silver
salt organic that will
wet wax so can redissolve
to film -

Try

plumbago
part of way
see if it
well spread

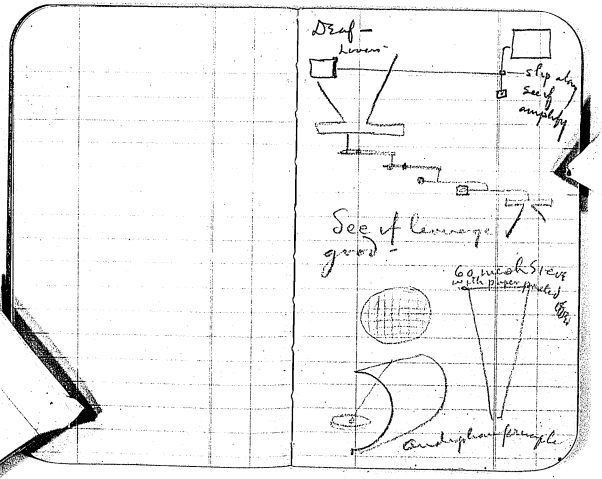
Picrotoxin decomp
without fusion + to
a saccharine sub. (17)

Pinipicrin gives diff results
Comb Charcoal.

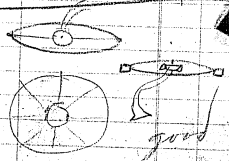
Piperic acid detts.

Potato Fat. Dont melt
Turns brown 270 C
Easily got from peeled
potatoes by either
may be good for filmy
17 + phmo =
Watts IV 723.

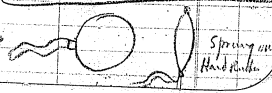
glucosan from fl + 17


Deaf-
Lower
step down
See of
amplify
See of leverage
good
Go work Steve
with proper product
Quadriphonic principle

perhaps revolving disc
for music should be
covered at the inside
otherwise loud breaks
gives harsh tones &
reduces loudness —
perhaps cut hole through
partition & put funnel
thru. 2 or 3 at every
settle &c —



good



Phonoscope

Pinhole
or lens
Lamp
Screen
Finest screen
Cloth thing
most flexible
Get up
high
Hat Collector
waves impinge directly

Try Ceramic SA
dielectric on hot. plug
single are –

Molybdenite is somewhat
malleable I believe if
not a conductor it could
be forged on a wire
or mixed with something
flexible + stretchy could
be free of cond.

Lee Orpiment - flexible
(Growtelm)

Whitneyite, malleable.
Shermbrigite, flexible
acts like tin foil
contains Silver in
large quantity prob
too clean.

Covellite. thin
leaves - flexible
Cu S

Columnite scratched
with nail - PbCP

Arsenosiderite
when rubbed in Morlar
powder inherently pastel

Kietrisikite mp 90 C
Hardness like Beeswax
Like Ozocerite in physical
properties - its malleability
- either distinguishes it
from Ozocerite
Comes from Zietrisika
Moldavia, occurs in large
masses -
Have English get this
Every kind of Ozocerite

Cannot Ozocerite or
paraffine by slightly
oxidize so as to raise
its melting point

Oxygenated Hydrocarbon

Geocerite.

Wax like - white not
Crystalline - 80 C mp
solid fuse to yellow wax
hard but not oily
brittle. - a distillation
from Dark brown coal -
See Dana Mineralogy

Quyaquillite Yellow
fossil Resin common
melt 69 flows at 100
~~melts~~ May be drawn
in fine threads filament

English says take
thick solution of glue
add Iron filings or zinc
salts, pour water hot,
mix in several proportions
heat, makes art Rubber.

If Silver leaf immersed
in solution chloric or ferric
chloride, Hemichloride Ag formed
if left on longer AgCl formed
peeling fused Chl Silver
around wire resuming it
to sponge. Then this worked for
a quick way to rejuvenate
it, Watts V 297 —

Carbide Silver Watts V
295 - Heating Malleate Silver
+ other ways - unexplained

Sulphocyanide of Hg on heating leaves a graphite like substance which by calcination gives Mellone —

Silver may be alloyed by fusion in all proportions with Sulphide of Silver

Sulphoglutinic acid a glutinous acid formed by acting on Naphthalin by Sulphuric anhydride
Watts V 524.

Sulphosuccinic acid gives abundant Chloride — Watts V 527

Anhydrosulphate Soda is obtained by cooling a clear of dehydrated sulphide with 1 atom Sulphuric acid, thus till mass fuses tranquilly at low red heat, when heated to full red it gives off Sulphuric anhydride —

Magnesian Sulphate stands white heat

Sulphate Lead melts at red & slight decomp. ~~[illegible]~~ in presence Silica — but ~~not~~ in presence Carbon reduced to Sulphide & metallic Lead —
This will assume keeping
Carbon off both iron & not thread bullion of lead

Try C & Pt in strong SO_3 to which Boric acid is dissolved & bring up just below volatilizing point of SO_4 also use SO_4 Conc heat to 4@500 @600 & try different things mix to make it a Conductor.

Borate of ammonia has been used under fabric in flame merely charrings. The NH_3 & H_2O going off prevent Contact with flame while at higher heat the Boric A melts & forms glassy varnish round the cotton threads

Watts Vol 1

Borate Barium.
$Ba_2B_2O_5$. Hatchet

Seems to me Oxides dissolved in fused Boric acid should work the Oxides replacing H_2O & the Boric A the Conductor

Biborate of Ethyl a glass which is Salt at 50C & may be drawn into thread decomposes at 300C giving Boric acid ~~has~~ moist air decomposes Use surface only
Watts Vol 1 650

Nitride Cadmium
Watts Vol 1. 705

Heat bat -
N combines with C at
redheat in presence of
an alkali, hence
force are into fused
Soda near carbon
CN formed which combines
with alkali.

Find a solvent for
Zinc oxide which
will not combine
with black CuO
for deliance - Borax
Carb ammonia - CNC
Ammonia - all the alkalies

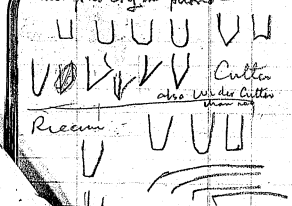
Solvents ZnO
Cyanide pot
Potash ~~not Soda~~ seems
~~to be the best solvent~~

Watts under dimalic a
says the non sticky
Elastic stuff from Linseed
is Soluble in mixture
of Alcohol & Chloroform

For receiving amperemeter
results.

glass tube Contains
Sub gauge
Sulphuric Acid H
or Bromine or
Iodine or
to actuate
with solution
Ammonia or permanganate
chlorometer

Thump to try on phone —

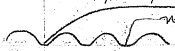


Different thickness of
diff kinds of rubber under
Record needle — diff sizes:
Either on wax —
Payne makes. 25 20 15 10
& 5 pct Carnauba 100 Cents

Speak in short Rub mouth
piece no flexible tube —
in long straight tube —
also little round mouth piece,
See if diva Lowdes all round
by blowing air —

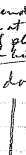
also stiffer elastic rubber
w/ receiver —
See that the recording needle
edge is parallell with the
Cutting edge —
also if the spring damper
Cannot be lightened or strengthen
adjust mechanism to get
as good as possible thing
Mangnolate damper
Spg in Sarcoma spring to [illegible]
what this has to do with it
try turning off that
groove at for the [illegible]
[illegible] point-Rings

this is probably best



Try various angles this depends on alloys of wire look at brass under glass see if plumbago alloys that seem bitter in microscope

Try double point w/ receiver



To insure tracking of receiver the transmitter & receiver must be ground slightly round nose. But perhaps better would be

Round brass recg point bevelled side on record &

Recorder backed off so if it gets at angle the side of tool wont bind

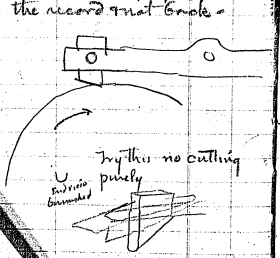
welded of

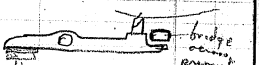
I noticed this gave best knifing sides of track is the cause of the knocking

Lighten up on transmitter & use this receiver for point & put old elastic pressure & dampener with gold rubber as now used –

Round brass best point anyway for if get tracking it will work OK but not as the flat point –

perhaps the recording tool should be inclined to throw the chips forward on the record not back.

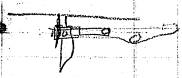


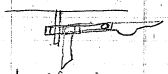


Same on Receiver.

Horn Lead called Cerasine is a Compound of Carbonate + Chloride of lead

Start a man making it —

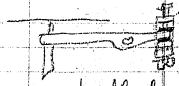




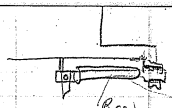
friction (sliding) connection at Dra & Pressure to diminish amplitude of fundamentals.

Ascertain if turning Trans out of line of Way Cylinder. Bring the Chip to right or left & get tool so as to be able set it exactly in line if that is necessary.

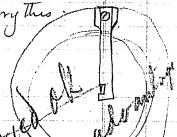
Since a continuous chip is now obtained there ought to be no crackling due to chips - The continuous chip I think is essential - The knife must be so ground as to leave smooth sides - then there can be no crackling



double damper



Try this



Tried all
out no advantage

also burn up recs
Trans & put in
dia $\frac{3}{16}$ less in diam
small chamber
OR NO

Have Borax mix Lamp Black
with finely divided
pyrites & reduce the
iron to metallic state
then it can be extracted
easily – perhaps this
wld be a good method
getting Cu out of
NC ores —

Matograph Chalks
Alkaline powders
Oxide strontia, Baryta
Anhydrous Borax –
Soda Lime, Oxalate lime
Baryta, ammonia
Salts having faint
alkaline Reactions.

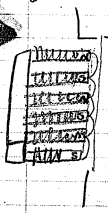
also carbonates of all the alkalis
Try alkaloids & Carbonates of the alkaloids

Grind chalk up with water in mill to get to impalpable powder.

Solid inch dia 1/4 thick Celluloid wheel with Range for sharpening shots phonograph with.

Put 60x over phonograph with ice reduce temperature to 40 & test Carnauba 40 50 also 35 & 30 —
Use Thermometer —

good idea for ores
milling - pyrites
are very slightly magnetic
hence if a very strong pull
for a great distance be used
it might to alter the trajectory



~~Have~~ Have personally
tested the magnetic
strength with telescope of
pieces of pyrites

40)660(16
40
260
240
20